

JORDAN TIMES

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Strike for Palestine

April 2 (UPI). — About one hundred Arab Athens Friday began a hunger strike in protest of measures taken by Israeli authorities on the occupied West Bank.

A spokesman for the strikers outside the central Athens University said the participants were Palestinian students and would hold a demonstration to denounce what he called "the crimes and atrocities of the Israeli authorities."

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Ford: U.S. helped bring about truce

Fighting begins to die down in Beirut

BEIRUT, Apr. 2 (Agencies). — Exchanges of fire continued in the mountains east of Beirut this afternoon, despite a ten-day truce which came into operation at noon between Lebanon's warring leftist and rightist forces.

But there was a marked improvement in the capital itself, though periodically violent exchanges of automatic fire and shells were still heard between the city's eastern and western suburbs.

Sectarian kidnappings, on the basis of religion shown on identity cards also resumed. The total of victims was not immediately known.

The clashes in the mountains were between the areas of Aley and Kahale, where some of the heaviest fighting had taken place since general hostilities resumed last month.

American special envoy Dean Brown meanwhile continued talks here today at a two-hour meeting with left-wing leader Kamal Jumblatt.

He was given three copies in English of a left-wing reform programme which calls for abolition of political divisions along religious lines, and for complete secularisation of the state.

Mr. Brown, who arrived on Wednesday, also met former Prime Minister Saeb Salam and the Shi'a Muslim leader, Imam Musa Sadr.

Mr. Salam said he felt Mr. Brown agreed with his opposition to "internationalisation" of the Lebanese conflict. Imam Sadr said American leaders approved Syria's role in settling the crisis.

Mr. Brown had met President Suleiman Franjeh, Prime Minister Rashid Karami and right-wing

Christian leaders yesterday.

President Ford said today he believed the danger of any outside forces invading Lebanon could be averted if the ceasefire there held and if the make-up of the Christian-Muslim government changed.

Mr. Ford, campaigning in Milwaukee for the Wisconsin presidential primary election on Tuesday, told a news conference that the efforts of his personal envoy in Beirut, Mr. Brown, were significant in achieving the ceasefire.

The president said again that the United States was against intervention by any outside forces and was working to maintain the ceasefire.

"I repeat, we are against the invasion of Lebanon by any force, and we are seeking to get, and have helped to achieve, a ceasefire, which is the first constructive step to stabilise and to improve the situation," he said.

In Washington Secretary of State Henry Kissinger praised Syria for what he described as its highly responsible conduct in the Lebanese crisis.

He told a sub-committee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that Syria has played a "highly-responsible" role in Lebanon.

Despite the new ceasefire, "the situation is still very tenuous and the basic problem still exists," he cautioned.

Dr. Kissinger said U.S. diplomacy contributed to arranging the ceasefire.

The Secretary of State told the senators the government reserved the possibility of invoking the United Nations Security Council if the Lebanese situation continued to deteriorate.

He had consulted France and Britain about that possibility and received an "encouraging reply." Right-wing Phalangist leader Pierre Gemayel called on the Palestinian resistance here today to stay out of "conflicts between Lebanese."

Mr. Gemayel said it was up to the Lebanese to decide what regime they wanted.

— Euro-Council summit ends —

Fate of European Parliament still in doubt

LUXEMBOURG, Apr. 2 (AFP). — The European Council summit ended today without agreement on the share-out of the seats in the future European Parliament elected by universal suffrage, and there was some doubt as to whether the first election will take place in May or June, 1978 after all.

Seven of the nine countries — West Germany, France, Denmark, Ireland, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg — were prepared to agree with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's idea that the Parliament should have 198 members, the same figure as at present.

This would mean that West Germany would have 38, Belgium and the Netherlands 14 each, Denmark and Ireland 10 each, and Luxembourg six.

The French delegation said that this proposal would have avoided the need for the Rome Treaty, setting up the community, to be modified.

But Britain and Italy were against the proposal. Britain said the share-out was unfair to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland who would have fewer seats than Luxembourg.

Italy is understood to have taken the view that the small Italian parties like the republicans and liberals would be insufficiently represented.

A French source said tonight that France was ready to look into some other share-out. France favoured membership proportional to population.

But the smaller community countries believe their influence will be too slight on European affairs, if this principle is adopted.

As the two-day meeting ended, some sources expressed doubt as to whether the universal suffrage Parliament will see the light of day on schedule in the summer of 1978.

The summit meeting took place, after the monetary turmoil when France left the snake, and amid further pressure on the pound sterling.

A West German source quoted Chancellor Helmut Schmidt as urging maximum discipline by ECC governments in economic affairs, taking the view that there was no future for the European dream without a sound economic foundation.

Mr. Schmidt was very worried about the economic divergences among community countries, stemming from social differences and "weakness" by some governments.

The West German leader, according to the sources, failed to win acceptance of a proposal that joint discipline be exercised in such realms as liquidity growth, budget deficits, social costs, wages and payments.



FACT FINDING. — American envoy Dean Brown (right) confers with progressive socialist leader Kamal Jumblatt in Beirut Friday. Brown was sent by President Ford on a fact finding mission to Lebanon. (AP wirephoto).

The resistance should not be used by extremists who wanted to impose their point of view, or a regime or changes, he added.

The coming days would show that the right was "with the resistance" more than all the others, Mr. Gemayel said.

Interior Minister Camille Chamoun, a leading figure in the Christian right, was quoted in the newspaper Al-Nahar as saying he would not attend parliament under the protection of "foreign forces" — a reference to Palestinian commando forces.

The chamber was scheduled to meet on Monday to amend the constitution to allow the election of

a new president before the term of the present head of state expired, followed by the election proper on Thursday, after which President Franjeh was expected to resign.

But observers foresaw further difficulties if the new president was not ready to carry out the reform programme drawn up by the left-wing Moslem alliance.

Egypt's P.M. levels strongest charges yet at Soviet Union

CAIRO, April 2 (R). — Egyptian Prime Minister Mamdouh Salem said tonight that unless the Soviet Union changed its attitudes towards Egypt, it would "bear the responsibility of the deterioration of relations between the Egyptian and Soviet people."

He accused the Soviet Union of trying "to impose its trusteeship and its will on Egypt."

In the strongest criticism of the Soviet position since Egypt abrogated its Friendship Treaty with Moscow last month, Mr. Salem said the Soviet Union was not interested in a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

He also accused the Soviet Union of turning its arms supplies to Egypt into "a monopoly through which it can impose burdens on the Egyptian economy and on the day-to-day living of the Egyptian masses."

The Prime Minister rejected a Soviet statement which blamed Egypt for the rift between the two nations. Mr. Salem said that in renouncing the Friendship Treaty,

West Bank unrest continues

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, April 2, (Agencies). — The West Bank was reported tense today after a series of anti-Israeli demonstrations yesterday in which forty eight arrests were made.

Hundreds of demonstrators — mainly high school students — in Tulkarm, Jenin, Kafr Irtab and Qalqilya set fire to motor tyres piled across streets and stoned security forces.

One thousand pupils in Tira left their classes and went into the streets.

In Israel itself, Jews were stoned as they passed through an Arab village.

Three people were injured and two cars damaged in the incident.

Members of the Arab Rakah communist party in the village of Tamra in western Galilee were reported to have instituted legal proceedings to remove the chairman of the local council Zaki Diab, from office.

They accused him of selling land in the village to an Israeli cement company.

Unidentified people set fire to his car.

Kissinger makes impact on Congress in Hercules testimony

WASHINGTON, April 2, (R). — Secretary of State Henry Kissinger made significant progress today in his attempt to disarm congressional opposition to the proposed sale of some military transport aircraft to Egypt.

After hearing Dr. Kissinger forcefully present the administration's case, the influential Senate Foreign Relations Committee appeared to be leaning toward giving reluctant approval to the planned 65 million dollar deal.

He appeared to have satisfied one of the key concerns of the senators — that approval of the sale of the C-130 Hercules aircraft would not lead to further deals this year.

"We have been told by President Sadat he does not intend to request any further military equipment from us this year," Dr. Kissinger told the committee during a 90-minute open hearing.

He acknowledged that there was Israeli opposition to the sale but asserted that "with all our affection for Israel, we cannot let our policy be determined solely by our friends in Israel."

Under the law, Congress can veto the sale by a vote of disapproval by both the Senate and the House of Representatives.

A resolution of disapproval has already been introduced in the House but without similar action in the Senate it would have no effect.

Senator Clifford Case (Repul-

can, New Jersey), who has voiced deep misgivings about the proposed sale of the six C-130 Hercules transports, expressed fears that approval would open the door to a big U.S. military training programme for the Egyptians.

It appeared that Dr. Kissinger would be able to submit assurances satisfactory to Senator Case.

Senator Jacob Javits (Republican, New York), a strong supporter of Israel, sought an iron clad assurance that there would be no further sales this year.

On the question of pilot training, Dr. Kissinger said that no concrete proposals had been put forward yet but that the administration was thinking of training perhaps only 20 officers.

He said he thought it would be in the U.S. national interest to have a few Egyptian officers trained at staff schools in the United States — "in order to establish some human and other ties between the United States and some sections of Egyptian society which are extremely important in Egypt."

He promised that Congress will be asked to approve any substantial training programme.

Dr. Kissinger insisted the sale was needed as a gesture of support for President Sadat and he warned the Egyptian leader would be succeeded by a radical government if overthrown.

If Congress blocked it, the political impact of "this extraordinary discrimination" would be extremely serious, he said.



Henry Kissinger

Djibouti opposition party rejects round table talks

DJIBOUTI, Apr. 2 (AFP). — Djibouti's only officially recognised opposition group, the African People's Independence League (L.P.A.I.) today rejected proposals for a round-table conference on the French-ruled territory's future and said it would negotiate only with the French government.

France has promised independence to Djibouti-French occupied territory of Afars and Issas and is currently seeking international guarantees for its future sovereignty and is preparing an independence referendum.

In its weekly bulletin, the League turned down invitation to attend round-table talks in Paris in the second half of this month.



MORE GIFTS. — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat smiles as he carries a folkloric gift which he received upon his arrival in the Alpine resort of Berchtesgaden Friday. The staff is used by Bavarian farmers to decorate cattle when they are driven to mountain pastures.

Due in Paris for two-day visit

(Agencies). — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat will meet in 15 French counties.

Giscard d'Estaing said he would have a two-day private meeting with him.

An official visit to Paris last year, a stopover in October to the United States and d'Estaing welcomed.

Mr. Sadat's new visit is the first time when Egypt's role in the Soviet Union, and the point, and the fact that he will appear exclusively within an orbit.

Expected to be the horror, following the meeting between warring and right-wing came into force.

On Wednesday it was any initiative to return to Lebanon. Mr. Mini immediately spoke by French counterparty. The two will also meet.

proposed that an Arab-Israeli cease-fire be sent to Lebanon, as one will be able to see leaders themselves.

talks are also expected to be held in the Arab-Israeli conflict. The view is that there is no peace in the

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Caught in the middle

The U.S. State Department made it known today that it is opposed to any Syrian police action in Lebanon by reiterating United States opposition to any "outside intervention," presumably in connection with a possible breakdown of the conditional truce in that country.

This is hardly surprising as the Americans are worried about the Israeli response which will undoubtedly come in the form of an Israeli military incursion in Lebanon unless the Americans are able to restrain their client. This would send the whole area up in flames and wipe out hard earned American political gains in the Middle East. The Americans have succeeded in ingratiating themselves with the Arabs while maintaining their privileged ties with Israel. Israel, for its part, is eager to upset the new political balance that has emerged in the Middle East by striking at Syria and possibly Jordan through Lebanon, as His Majesty King Hussein pointed out in Washington yesterday. A return of the polarisation of the area into clearly demarcated American and Soviet spheres of influence would be much more to Israel's liking and can be achieved precisely through the outbreak of a new war.

On the other hand, supposing the United States is able to force Israel to remain on the sidelines while the Lebanese conflict is resolved through Syrian military intervention, President Ford would be leaving himself wide open to charges by Henry Jackson and Ronald Reagan that he had betrayed Israel and once again provided the entire world with a display of American weakness. That would be an opportunity President Ford's rivals in the presidential elections would hardly let slip by.

American domestic considerations apart, it remains true that Syria is the single best placed country to step in with a limited number of troops as a last ditch solution if everything else fails. His Majesty also pointed that out to the Americans yesterday.

Syria's influence with the leftwingers in Lebanon, although waning and rather strained at the moment, is nevertheless a factor to be reckoned with. Syria in effect controls arms supplies to Mr. Junblatt's group and remains ideologically affiliated with at least some of the leftist forces in that strife torn country. At the same time, it enjoys the confidence of the Lebanese right precisely because it can exercise control over the "leftist and progressive" forces. It would be hard to deny that Syria deserves credit for the present truce in Lebanon, or that Syria has already given the rightists adequate proof of its good intentions as a mediator on prior occasions.

Some hopes have been raised that a solution of the Lebanese crisis might emerge during the ten-day truce that has been declared and partially gone into effect. However, in the light of past experience, one cannot be too optimistic about the chances of a final settlement if Lebanese politicians are to go about it in the inimitable Lebanese tradition. In that case, the United States would do well to reconsider its attitude.

The remaining question is, how well will America be able to restrain its client? Hopefully, the political machinations involved in that will be more feasible than bringing about a consensus among Lebanese politicians.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Al Dustour and Al Shaab both commented Friday on Lebanon, with particular reference to the Syrian Government's statement Thursday morning on its efforts to solve the Lebanese crisis.

Under the headline "Conspiracy against Lebanon," Al Dustour said that from the series of events listed in the Syrian statement, the dimensions of the conspiracy against Lebanon, Syria and the Palestinian Resistance Movement became apparent.

"Communal strife is a loathsome thing in itself, but it becomes more than a crime when it is used as a tool in the service of foreign designs," Al Dustour said, adding: "This applies not only to one party or person but to all parties and persons in the present Lebanese drama." The paper thinks that the Lebanese checker board does not allow a decisive victory for one party over the other, and that insistence by one side to win victory might well lead to a Pyrrhic situation.

The paper expressed satisfaction that the two conflicting parties had responded to a temporary truce, "after stubbornness was the order of the day."

Al Shaab said that by reaffirming its intention to continue efforts to put an end to the communal fighting in Lebanon, Syria should be fully cognizant of the

stupenous consequences of a prolonged strife that would go beyond the Lebanese borders to strike the Arab cause in the great Arab homeland... It described this fighting as "artificial," and pointed its finger to "Arab and foreign strings" setting in motion the Lebanese events for their own ends.

Al Shaab went on to say that the most hazardous aspect of the bloody strife in Lebanon is that it provides a "breathing space" for Israel, by diverting Arab and world attention from the basic Arab-Zionist conflict. It added that the continuation of the fighting would point to the possible partitioning of Lebanon and the creation of dwarf communal states, conforming with the political planning of Zionism and justifying its mushroom entity, based on detected communal racism.

Al Nahar of Beirut said history repeats itself. It compared the Lebanese disturbances of 1958 with those of 1975/76. In both cases the United States stepped in... "The Lebanese protagonists have been almost the same for eighteen years," the paper observed. In 1958, Al Nahar said, Washington sent Robert Murphy to Beirut on a fact finding mission and to talk with the conflicting parties; in 1976 Dean Brown was delegated on a similar mission, but this time, without an American fleet...

December exports detailed; lifts on the rise

AMMAN. — Jordan's exports during December 1975 reached JD 4,149,000.

39 per cent of these exports (JD1,682,000) went to European countries. 37 per cent (JD 1,559,000) to Arab countries. 23 per cent (JD960,000) to Asian ones while one per cent (JD7,000) went to various other countries.

The result of these exports was a surplus in Jordan's balance trade with Iraq (JD34,000), Syria (JD362,000), Abu Dhabi (JD23,000) Bahrain (JD7,000), Sudan (JD 6,000), Formosa (JD 148,000), Romania (JD1,187,000), Italy (JD 39,000), Bulgaria (JD328,000) and France (JD60,000).

The major exports were listed as crude phosphates, vegetables, fruits, cigarettes, woolsens and textiles, ready made clothes, plastic products, beer, batteries, crude marble and lifts.

Britain extends aid to Seychelles Islands

LONDON, April 2 (AFP). — The Seychelles will receive £10 million in development aid from Britain for the first two years of its independence, scheduled for June 28, it was announced here today.

British Foreign Office Minister of State Lord Goronwy-Roberts told the House of Lords that Britain will also give the new Indian Ocean republic direct financial aid of £1.7 million for a period of four years.

The on-going tourism boom in Jordan that is proving to be a healthy shot in the arm for general economic development in the country is threatened by a short-term shortage of hotel space, according to various local sources involved in the tourism industry.

Last year saw an increase in the number of tourists coming to Jordan: an increase of 28% over the previous year, with a total of 700,000 arriving from all corners of the world. This trend is expected to continue, and the total number of tourists should exceed the one million mark in 1980 surpassing predictions of the Ministry of Tourism. This is a very healthy situation for Jordan, considering that tourism represents one tenth of her national income.

The problem for Jordan, however, is whether the increased number of tourists can be catered for, especially as regards hotel accommodation, one of the most important things for the incoming tourist, who knows nothing about the country, and who needs a base for his wanderings. If the tourist boom is indeed threatened by a lack of hotel accommodation, this could seriously damage Jordan's reputation as a country with first class service for its tourists, something which no one in the trade wants to happen.

The situation at this moment is already difficult, for many hotels, find themselves fully booked, or almost fully booked. The Jordan Intercontinental, in February of this year, increased its number of bookings by 50% in comparison with the same time last year. The smaller ones, which unlike the first class hotels, only cater for individual and not group bookings, also reported that they were almost fully booked up.

Full sets of all available Jordanian stamps will be on sale. Special printed envelopes and special postmark for this occasion.

During the 6-day meetings of the Council Mr. Bseiso said the conferees will discuss, among other

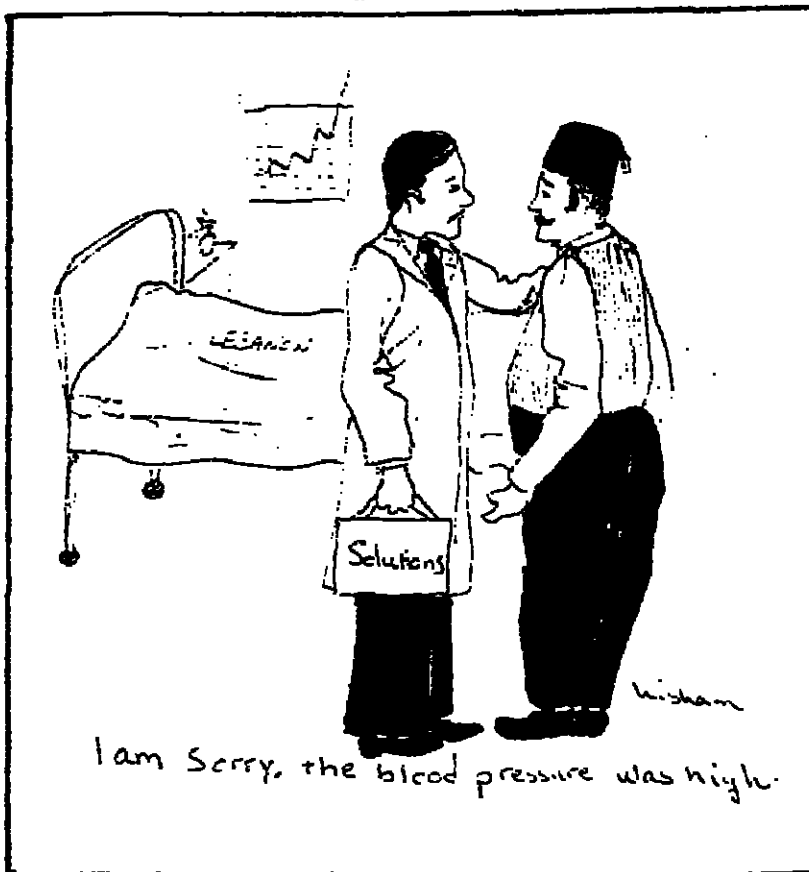
What's Going On

STAMP EXCHANGE. — The Ministry of Communications (Posts) in cooperation with the Goethe Institute and the Jordanian-German Friendship Society will organise the FIRST AMMAN STAMP EXCHANGE in the hall of the Goethe Institute.

All stamp collectors are kindly invited to come and bring their extra stamps for exchange.

The Ministry of Communications (Posts) will set up a special Post Office at the Goethe Institute.

Full sets of all available Jordanian stamps will be on sale. Special printed envelopes and special postmark for this occasion.



Bel-Lux businessmen state desire to expand trade

AMMAN. — The commercial delegates from Belgium and Luxembourg left here Friday morning after a three-day visit during which they held discussions with public and private sector officials on means to increase commercial co-operation and exchange between Jordan, on one side, and Belgium and Luxembourg on the other.

The delegation also visited several archaeological sites and scientific institutions such as the Royal Scientific Society (RSS). Members of the commercial delegation expressed their willingness, before leaving here, to work towards expanding commercial and economic relations between their countries, besides providing Jordan with necessary technical assistance.

The Amman Chamber of Commerce will send to the parties concerned in both Belgium and Luxembourg copies of the Five-Year Development Plan and its projects to enable businessmen in the two nations to get first-hand information on the investment possibilities in Jordan.

etings, Mr. Bseiso said. It will also study the question of diplomas to be delivered by the Institute, he concluded, and their acceptance by the various Arab countries.

The teaching staff of the Institute and its administrative body will be nominated during the me-

Tourism threatened by lack of accomodation

By a JORDAN TIMES staff reporter.

There are various reasons for this boom in the number of people arriving in Jordan. Over the last four years there has been an increase in interest in tours of the Holy Land, with the result that the number of groups arriving in Jordan has increased considerably.

The boom in business is another important factor, for many businessmen are now attracted to Amman, where they find a very favourable climate for business activities.

More short-term factors are the crisis in Lebanon and the flow of manpower to the Gulf states. Many people have arrived in the wake of the present troubles in Lebanon, and it is interesting to note that many are foreign businessmen who may decide to stay in Amman, and not only Lebanese who will return after the crisis is over.

The trouble in the West Bank also brought over a certain number of Palestinians. The flow of manpower to and from the Gulf states is, perhaps, more long-term, for as long as good wages are to be found in that region, people are liable to be using Amman as a stopping-off point to get visas for the Gulf states.

This combination of factors, and especially the unexpected ones like the Lebanon crisis, will undoubtedly mean that it will be harder for tourists, both in groups and as individuals, to be accommodated this summer. The Jordan Intercontinental has refused no less than ten groups up to this time, and one travel agent

not dealing with eight tour groups, has only found hotels for five. The Grand Palace Hotel, on the other hand, has not experienced any problems with groups, since according to Mr. Fares Sawalha, one of the owners, if groups could not be accommodated on a particular day, they would be changed to another one. A further way of solving this problem was to reroute groups to other hotels. It seems that the big tour operators, who booked well in advance, have had no problems, whereas late bookings are causing some problems, but they can be solved if earlier bookings are cancelled, or if the group is divided between hotels.

Individual tourists are also expected to have problems, but the small hotels, in the main, are confident of managing. Their business, of course, is different from that of the big hotels, for they have guests coming and going all the time, so there should always be some beds available in these hotels. This of course, will depend on whether the Lebanese at these hotels will stay in Amman for a long time, for at the moment they are causing the hotels to be very heavily booked.

It is the big hotels, however, which make money for the Jordanian economy, and it is the position of tour groups which is of paramount importance for them. It seems that the position will not be too bad this summer, but as the magic million mark is approached, problems could get worse, a situation which would undoubtedly harm Jordan's reputation.

In fact, ironically, in run, if this will mean exiting from the influx from Lebanon, who t money with them, but i run, if this mean exit groups, it could be The solution to thi is an increase in the tourist facilities in th and this is undoubtedly government and hotel planning for. The gover its part, is making a ble effort in building r infrastructure necessary f pansion of the tourist and the hotel owners, i rn, are planning to inc number of beds, as well te new facilities in th

The owners of the Jo reontinental plan to 160 rooms in the near f the Grand Palace Hot such plans in the pipe hotels are planned, lik room Holiday Inn, are construction in Amman international chains, su eration and Sofitel are forging ahead with wor

Mr. Daud Tukan, of stry of Tourism, expre that the accommodation would be solved by end of the five-year pla present situation must warning light to those c that continued action is These people are awan problems, so if the box naves and hotel buildin maintained, Jordan can ward to a rosy future a its tourist industry.

Figures reveal the real of Jordan's tourism boom

AMMAN. — The number of incoming tourists during 1975 registered an increase over that of the pre-1967 war years for the first time.

The total number of tourists during 1975 reached 707,622 persons, an increase of 90,748 over 1966.

This revival of tourism and its return to normal after nearly 10 years is due to the efforts of the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities which is implementing several touristic projects to enable Jordan to handle one million tourists a year by 1980.

Arab tourists during 1975 totalled 431,143 persons out of which 33 per cent were Syrians. As for tourists from Non-Arab Middle East and Asian countries their number reached 192,825 against 149,116 in 1974. European tourists totalled 44,180 in 1975 against 29,502 in 1974 out of which 24 per cent were British, 16.5 West Germans, 13.3 per cent French, 5.7 Dutch, 5.3 Swedish, 3.7 Danish, 2.8 Swiss, 2 per cent Belgians and 2.1 per cent Austrians.

The number of Danish tourists during 1975 reached 1,100 persons, an increase of 90,748 over 1966.

Meeting planned to cut food costs

AMMAN. — The Minister of Supply Salah Jum'a presides Saturday over a meeting of the Supreme Supply Council to review the supply situation in the Kingdom and study solutions to the price increase trend of vegetables and fruits.

Following his arrival the Ramtha border post ter declared that this vi him and his accompani tion to look over the a activities in the various gions in particular the Dam Project and the a projects implemented to plot the water of the He added that he did ral meetings with his Sy terpart to discuss agric operation between Syr dan.

An agricultural agree also signed between the during these meeting, h ed.

Filler: It was establish trial of Buhram, the in in 1840, that he had st least 931 victims with and white cloth strip in the Oudh district fr his capture.

NOTICE to...

GRADUATES OF U.S. COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES:

The American Embassy is planning a series of Bicentennial activities to be scheduled throughout the remainder of this year. The Embassy would like to invite graduates of U.S. colleges and universities to attend.

To make sure you are included, please stop in or telephone The American Center, Third Circle, Jebel Amman, (telephone 41520) and leave your name, mailing address, field of study and institution attended. Personal invitations will be mailed direct to you.

Amiantit Jordan Ltd.

A manufacturing concern and Suleiman Tannous & Sons Ltd., have a vacancy for an experienced chief accountant with a university degree.

Interested candidates should apply to P.O. Box 102, Amman, with a recent photo & telephone No.

All applications will be treated in the strictest confidence.



HERE THEY COME. — As tourist season approaches, Amman is faced with a chronic short hotel space. (Photo Samirania).

هنا من النص

Khaled - A statesman of simplicity and candor

... (CSM). — her King Faisal King Khaled likes to hear public audience at his court.

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King Khaled of Saudi Arabia.

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... r — some-... King Faisal... ed in public... es and his... listens care-... mplaints.

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... me Minister... and does in-... ve govern-... a royal de-... Khaled took... powered his... dle matters... to us."

... our wish to... ies and to... ng of affairs... re endowed... and know-

... e you to ta-... own directi-

... ves, both foreign and domestic, and issue the administrative decisions, in accordance with the policies which are in effect, and after consulting with us."

... In that final phrase, "after consulting with us," lies the real key to the Khaled-Fahd relationship: Fahd governs, but only to the extent that his acts are approved by his brother Khaled, who rules.

... Since Faisal's passing and King Khaled's accession, there has been continuity of virtually all his policies, foreign and domestic, especially with regard to the kingdom's

... This has been built parallel to the regular Saudi armed forces of about 36,000. The Guard's loyalty is directly to the royal house. Abdallah is third in line after Khaled and Fahd, an especially important point because in the past Abdallah had been regarded as a conservative rival to the more modern-minded Fahd, who is his half-brother.

... Prince Fahd's full brother, Prince Sultan, stayed on in the post he held under Faisal as Minister of Defense and Aviation. Another full brother, Prince Nayef, holds the Interior Ministry under Fahd's overall authority.

... One of Nayef's most important jobs is running the Mahabith or national intelligence agency — again reporting directly to Fahd who also controls the National police, the frontier and coast guard, and the provincial governors.

... A second security and intelligence agency, called Al-Istikhbarat al-Ammah (General Information), headed by Omar Shams, reports through another royal brother, Prince Turki (not at present holding a formal Cabinet post) to K. Adham who is perhaps King Khaled's closest personal adviser.

... Three families have been of paramount importance in determining modern Saudi Arabia's destiny. First is the House of Saud, whose members in the 18th century became the military and political allies of the religious reformer, Muhammad Ibn Abdel Wahab. With the Wahabi reformers, the House of Saud eventually undertook the unification of the Arabian Peninsula, until this century ruled by tribal chiefs.

... It was in 1902 that the 21-year-old Abdel Aziz Ibn Saud, father of Kings Faisal and Khaled, with a small band of partisans recaptured Riyadh, then a small desert village and the traditional family stronghold, and so began the Kingdom's unification.

... Ibn Saud died in 1953 and was succeeded by his extravagant, high-living eldest son, Saud. For a decade the Kingdom foundered in waste and debt, until the wisser Faisal, already widely experienced in diplomacy, followed his elder brother to the throne in 1964-65.

... The second key family is that of al-Sudairi from the Nejd region, to which belong the "Sudairi seven," royal brothers in the Kingdom's key posts.

... The third side of the triangle of royal strength is provided by the al-Jilawis, the family of King Khaled's mother. They come from the eastern province, now the he-

... art of the Kingdom's great push toward industrialization.

... Saudi Arabia's great political stability under King Khaled's family monarchy stems from a number of favorable factors. One is the largely homogeneous population.

... Though depending on a labor force of nearly 2 million foreigners — Arabs and non-Arabs — in a population of perhaps 5 million Saudis, the ruling family is not socially or politically influenced by them.

... A second factor is the country's huge area, about 927,000 square miles. Its size and the infrastructure and communications problems still remaining to be solved, make a military take-over or a revolution extremely difficult.

... A third base of the Kingdom's stability is its growing wealth. With an average per capita income probably already over \$5,000, and the government paying huge subsidies of basic products to fight the growing inflation, there are few underprivileged people to form a disgruntled political opposition.

... Finally, as Saudi Arabs like to point out, the ruling al-Saud family comes from the same land it rules, a factor which makes for family solidarity.

Zulu chief: majority rule in South Africa is forthcoming

... JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA, (CSM). — A more activist and challenging role for blacks in South Africa has been foreshadowed by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, political leader of the country's Zulu people and designated head of the Zulu homeland which the South African government is establishing.

... Speaking in the African township of Soweto, on the outskirts of Johannesburg, Chief Buthelezi recently rejected the whole "homeland" concept which he had once supported.

... (The homelands are intended to be self-governing black enclaves for the main African peoples of South Africa. When first offered, they were intended to satisfy African political aspirations while keeping the races separate in South Africa.)

... In his speech, Chief Buthelezi warned whites to read the handwriting on the wall and recognize that the country must move toward majority rule.

... South Africa can no more avoid it than Angola, Mozambique, Rhodesia or Namibia, he added. He then challenged anyone "to prove to me that the majority of blacks do in fact want the so-called independence which is offered to our reserves, now called homelands."

... "South Africa is one country," he said. "It has one destiny. Those who are attempting to divide



PRESIDENT AND PEASANT. — Egypt's President Sadat holds a peasant's cattle whip, presented to him by this Bavarian man on Friday. (AP wirephoto).

New Portuguese constitution is a socialist's dream

... LISBON, April 2 (R). — Portugal today inaugurates its new constitution after 10 months' work by a constituent assembly which has committed future governments to building socialism, fighting imperialism and granting independence to East Timor.

... The constitution, the third since Portugal was proclaimed a republic in 1910, will come into force on April 25 — balloting day for the first freely-chosen Portuguese parliament in 50 years and second anniversary of the military coup that overthrew a right-wing dictatorship.

... The constituent assembly, heavily dominated by non-communists, was often berated by leftist demonstrations calling for its dissolution during the turbulent months of 1975. But the new constitution has now been hailed by the communists as "one of the most advanced in the capitalist world."

... The text commits Portugal firmly to socialism "through setting up the conditions for the working classes to exercise power democratically." It provides for collectivizing the means of production and the end of "man's exploitation by man."

... In the field of international relations, Portugal advocates the abolition of all forms of imperialism, colonialism and aggression. It calls for general disarmament, the dissolution of all political and military blocks and the establishment of a collective security system.

... The constitution gives workers a large say in the running of their firms and the national economy and subordinates private enterprise to the state-controlled sector.

... It guarantees prisoners the right of habeas corpus and totally prohibits the death penalty, torture and censorship. It also bans the formation of any group governed by a "fascist" ideology.



This photo shows two of the angels surmounting the pediment of Santa Maria della Salute, the celebrated 17th century Venetian church. These and other crumbling sculptures of the church have been restored and saved, but others will not be as lucky if a major international aid effort is not quickly put into effect to save the special treasures and heritage of Venice.

Children of the world: Venice needs your help

... Venice is a city that belongs to all of humanity, but it is a city in trouble because many of its prized monuments and historic sites are in danger of being destroyed by rising water pollution and neglect. In order to bring the world's attention to the situation and simultaneously raise funds to help save the sinking city, UNESCO is organising a Save Venice Week between September 19 and 26, 1976, when the international fund-raising effort will be put into effect.

... To publicise the plight of Venice, UNESCO is also sponsoring a contest among the children of the world for the best paintings of the endangered city. International juries will select the best 100 paintings, which will be exhibited during the Save Venice Week. The first ten winners will be offered a trip to Venice during the special week. The ten winning pictures will then make a tour for display in other cities of the world.

... The contest is open to chi-

... dren up to 14 years of age, and address to the Jordan Times before May 15. The Jordan Times will forward them to the Jordan National Commission for UNESCO, who will in turn see to it that the entries are sent to the Venice committee. Winners will be announced during the first week of September.



Year by year Venice is slowly falling into decay as it sinks into the mud of its lagoon. Many of the buildings are falling into ruins, simply because they are uninhabited. Venice's heritage is threatened by storms which are causing more and more flooding in the city. Swift currents eat at the city's foundation. Humidity and air pollution are causing paintings and the city's marble to deteriorate.



FAR FROM THE DESERT. — Mrs. Jihan Sadat gives a toy camel to an orphan boy in the Bavarian mountains on Friday.

OPEC may decide to foresake Vienna as H.Q.

VIENNA, Apr. 2 (R) OPEC Oil Ministers, seized by guerrillas at their Vienna offices last December, will decide soon whether to move their headquarters to another capital, a spokesman said today.

OPEC spokesman Hamid Zaheri said the matter would be discussed when the ministers assemble in Jakarta on May 27 for their first conference since their ordeal at the hands of pro-Arab gunmen.

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said last week, after a Middle East tour, he was confident the 31-nation organisation of petroleum exporting countries would stay in Vienna, despite some doubts about Austrian security arrangements.

Mr. Zaheri said he could not confirm "that it was sure that OPEC would stay and nothing can be said until it is discussed by the ministers. Only they can decide, and the decision must be unanimous," he said.

Mr. Zaheri said efforts to find a new headquarters building in Vienna had been suspended pending the ministerial decision.

One of the last decisions which the Oil Ministers took before six guerrillas burst into their meeting was to approve a special budget of \$11 million for new office space in Vienna.

Dr. Kreisky said yesterday his government was ready to help OPEC find more suitable premises. At present they occupy part

of a modern office block which policy have said presents serious security problems.

Austrian authorities have made several specific proposals and are considering offering them the right to hold ministerial conferences in the well-guarded hofburg government complex if they agree to stay.

Officials said some other governments had also stepped in with offers of accommodation.

It would be a major blow to Austria's prestige if OPEC decided to leave Vienna at a time when the city is beginning to become a third United Nations centre, after New York and Geneva.

But several senior OPEC ministers were reported to feel humiliated and embarrassed about returning to Austria.

Dr. Kreisky discussed the situation with OPEC leaders during visits to Kuwait, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. Foreign Minister Erich Bieka also visited the United Arab Emirates as well as Qatar, another OPEC member, apparently to offer security assurances.

New Lockheed scandal discoveries in Japan

TOKYO, April 2 (AFP). — Coded messages exchanged between Lockheed Aircraft Asia Ltd., Tokyo, and the head office of Lockheed in California may contain secret information on Tristar and P3C Orion sales operations.

This became clear to Tokyo district prosecutors' special investigative headquarters on the Lockheed case Thursday.

Apparently having decoded some of the messages, the headquarters will compare them with U.S. material shortly to be received and as a result the names of high government officials involved may become known, the Yomiuri Shimbun quoting prosecuting authorities said this morning.

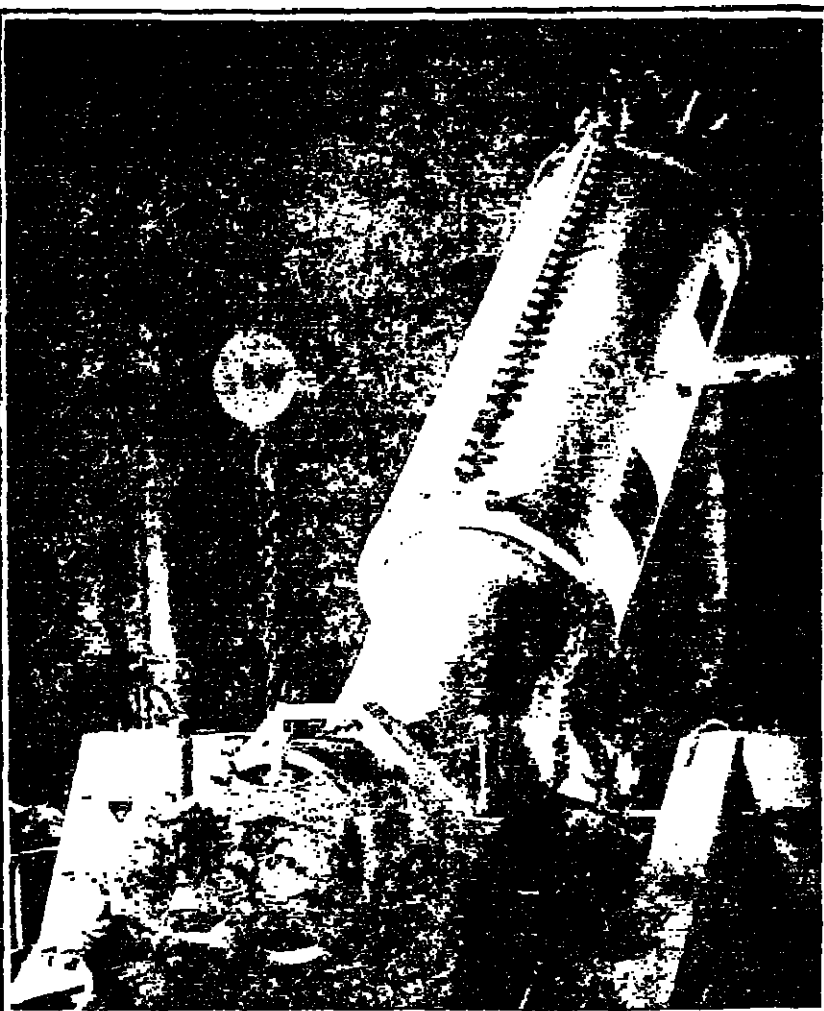
The discovery of the coded messages is regarded as important as yielding the key to revelations on possible acts of bribery of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation in Japan.

The Tokyo District Attorney's Office, Metropolitan Police Department and Tokyo Tax Administration Bureau carried out a concerted search of Lockheed, Japan, office in Tokyo on Feb. 14. Among the many documents seized on that occasion were telex messages exchanged between Lockheed Asia Ltd. and Lockheed Head Office in California, including coded messages mixed among ordinary message in English.

Former Lockheed Vice Chairman A.C. Kitchin testified in U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee's Subcommittee on multinational corporations that Lockheed employees carried codebooks for using coded messages so as not to let business secrets leak out to rival aircraft firms.

The prosecution believes that secret information on Lockheed sales operations in Japan involving the trading house of Marubeni and ultra-rightist Yoshio Kodama may be found in the coded messages.

Prosecutors from the headquarters are to be sent to the United



VALVE ADJUSTMENT. — A giant steam valve for use in a nuclear power plant is prepared for stress testing at the Rockwell International plant in Raleigh, North Carolina. The 27-ton flow control device is the largest of its type ever built.

States next week to receive reports on investigations carried out by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) possibly including the codebooks mentioned by Mr. Kitchin in his Senate testimony.

If all the coded message can be decoded, secrets traded between the Lockheed Tokyo office and the head office would become known, the prosecuting authorities said. Meanwhile, Japan's three major opposition parties and largest Labour Organisation will hold a joint rally April 5 to dramatize their demand for government disclosure of Lockheed bribes.

This was announced today Japan Socialist Party (JSP) and the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo). The Japan Communist Party and Komeito will join the JSP in the

Making sure the customer is right

A new category of shop is springing up in Britain's High Streets. Soon there'll be about 120 of these consumer advice centres in large towns and main centres of population.

They look like shops themselves, but are designed to help people with their shopping problems, preferably before they buy. Spending money is a serious business. Choosing a washing machine or a child's pram, deciding the right figure for a secondhand car or what to do about an unsatisfactory roof repair can need more than average expertise.

At Brixton, in the south London borough of Lambeth, one such consumer advice centre now deals with some 15,000 callers each year. They may be housewives seeking to consult the comparative price survey of local shops before doing their weekly shopping, an office worker inquiring what can be done about a watch repair which has twice been unsuccessful, or people who come to inquire whether a cleaner can legally fine them for losing the receipt for the clothes they left with him.

Local shopkeepers make use of these centres too. Sometimes they will send along an irate customer who cannot decide on the cooker or the fridge which will suit her requirements best. Sometimes, too, they will rely on the centre's staff to arbitrate in a dispute with a customer. Were those trousers really unsatisfactory, or has the purchaser been looking for an excuse to change them for similar ones in a different colour? Was the spindryer badly serviced or wrongly used?

Often the mere intervention of a third person, calm, impartial

and knowledgeable about consumer law, can sort out a threatened confrontation or if necessary speed it to the appropriate legal source. Consumers in one area have benefited to the extent of £ 25,000 in compensation as a result of such action.

Consumerism is an established force in Britain today. "About half our inquiries are from people who want advice before they buy something," says Trevor Davies, manager of Lambeth's consumer advice centre, who has built up good contacts with firms and suppliers, quite apart from a whole library of useful information ranging from back numbers of the consumer publication "WHICH?" to leaflets, files and reference books.

"Most of the rest are post-shopping complaints from people who have bought something which has disappointed them, or queries about bills or servicing. Cars, house repairs and furniture top the list—they're so expensive that people can't afford to let them pass."

Trevor Davies is a qualified trading standards officer and his staff or five consumer advisers are all specially trained. The aim is to make the centre welcoming and friendly.

In this new profession, experts try to avoid giving an appearance of steel, uninvolved efficiency. That would defeat the whole object.

The reception desk is always manned. For many shoppers the centre is the first port of call when they want to complain about the shoes, the dress fabric, or the child's pushchair which went wrong. Many haven't even thought

Economic Viewpoint By Dr. Haitham Hur

Emigration of qualified labour and Jordanian manpower planning

In the past two decades the government of Jordan has pursued a liberal policy toward the movement of Jordanians outside their country. Thousands of school teachers and professionals have been working abroad and aiding Jordan with their remittances in the form of foreign currencies. This outflow trend did not affect the local market as the supply of skilled labour seemed to be much larger than what the domestic market could absorb.

However, in the seventies, economic circumstances are changed both locally and internationally. Oil-rich Arab countries enjoyed a greater surplus in their monetary assets which allowed them to launch very ambitious development plans to cover all economic sectors, particularly construction, industry, agriculture and public services. These projects require, in addition to capital investment and consulting firms, thousands of professionals and technicians most of whom will be enlisted from Arab and other neighbouring countries.

Meanwhile, Jordan has embarked on comprehensive national planning, it has set forth development plans to increase the rate of economic growth. To achieve this goal Jordanian policy makers try to invite capital investment from abroad, encourage domestic capital formation, improve the quality of human resources and better the organisational activities of public and private enterprises. Jordan's recent experience indicates that a shortage in skilled manpower is more difficult than a lack in capital resource and more costly.

Those two forces (development plans locally and in Arab countries) have increased demand for labour and are exerting a high rise in salary scales. The three year development plan, 1972-1975, showed awareness of this problem and a recognition of the strong competitive demand for labour from abroad. Jordanian policy makers admitted their inability to compete with oil-rich Arab countries and to offer higher pay, so they decided

to focus their attention on the supply of the domestic labour market in or solve the problem of shortages in skilled power.

This policy was inaugurated with governmental announcement of the in to open more training centres and vocational schools to train young Jordanians who now emigrating primarily from rural areas. Emphasis has also been placed on the of women as effective participants in economic activities. We believe that governmental measures are essential in developing nation trying to improve man resource and that the time has come for Jordan to encourage half of this human resources to participate in the economy and not to remain confined the boundaries of teaching and sex work. Women in advanced countries almost every profession and career at the men.

However, to face the problem of outflow of skilled Jordanian need to look at both sides of the labour market: supply and demand. A more approach seems to be needed to solve the problem of shortages in qualified labour for granted that the emigration is caused solely by the attractiveness higher pay abroad is not safe. There is to study the other possible incentives high wage offers, which attract to leave Jordan, and the disincentive may serve to enhance the outflow trend. The availability of the role of employees in the management business firms are all important are inquiry. The role of labour unions as and successful negotiators with man is fundamental for the improvement work atmosphere, increasing labour productivity, and contributing to the economic and stability of the Jordanian economy.

U.S. to act against disorderly movements on foreign exchange markets

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AFP). — The United States intends to act against disorderly movements on foreign exchange markets, Edwin Yeo, Treasury Under-Secretary for Monetary Affairs, said here in an interview with Agence France-

Presse. "We don't see ourselves as sitting in isolation. We have a mutuality of interests," he said.

Mr. Yeo, who has visited Europe several times in recent months, said: "The system of consultations that developed out of the February summit in Rambouillet has proven to be invaluable. The very effort in my mind was that stability was desirable and be attained only through diligent efforts at domestic stabilisation and could not be superimposed in the form of exchange arrangements."

He saw no sign of exchange rate war in the recent fluctuations to European currencies. "I don't think that there have been competitive depreciations," he declared. "I am reassured by the European governments and their people that type of behaviour unacceptable."

Mr. Yeo underlined the "deterrent value" of article four in the new statutes of the International Fund (IMF) which considers manipulation as a means of gaining competitiveness over other countries.

Asked what he thought about the idea of a "double snake" (joint float scheme), the Treasury Under-Secretary said any arrangement covering currencies needed flexibility and the more currencies

taking part the more was necessary.

"In any case, a monetary system is a unit," he added.

He doubted whether upsets would delay the bullion.

He also said that authorities' standpoint verifiability was a guarantee and not a market.

"The essence of currency really marketability is a highly marketable, said.

Looking ahead to the

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Mr. Yeo affirmed

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LONDON, April 2 (A

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said.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.K. sterling . . .	634.0	640.0
U.S. dollar . . .	330.0	332.0
German mark . . .	130.4	130.8
French franc . . .	70.9	71.2
Swiss franc . . .	130.4	130.8
Saudi riyal . . .	93.3	93.6
Lebanese pound . . .	130.2	131.4
Syrian pound . . .	83.5	83.6
Iraqi dinar . . .	918.0	923.0
Kuwaiti dinar . . .	1112.3	1112.8
Egyptian pound . . .	458.0	463.0
U.A.E. dirham . . .	83.3	83.5

Japan to take major part in projects of Saudi development plan

TOKYO, April 2 (AFP). — Japan will extend cooperation to Saudi Arabia for large projects based on the 1975 bilateral economic co-operation and technological agreement between the two countries, Prime Minister Takeo Miki said today.

The pledge was made Thursday when Hisham Nazer, visiting Saudi Arabian Minister of Planning paid a courtesy call on Mr. Miki at his official residence.

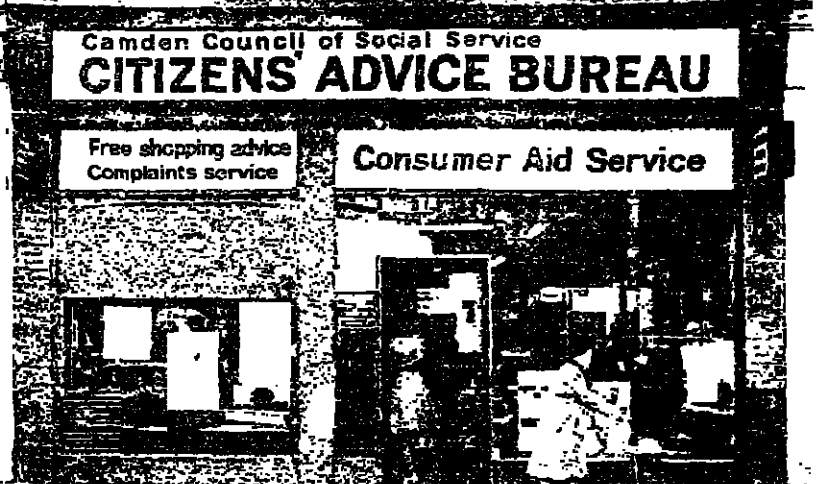
During the meeting, Mr. Miki told the Saudi Arabian Minister that Japan-Saudi Arabia relations were very important.

In reply to questions by the Prime Minister, Mr. Nazer said that he was extremely worried by the situation in Lebanon Japanese sources said.

Mr. Nazer arrived here on Tuesday to attend the shareholders' meeting on Wednesday of the Arabian Oil Co., of Tokyo, in which the Saudi Arabian government has an interest.

Japanese projects connected with the programme were desirable Mr. Nazer told Mr. Komoto.

Mr. Komoto and the visiting minister exchanged views on the progress of economic cooperation on petrochemical and building projects and technical cooperation on precious metal mining and preparation of basic maps for land planning, on which agreement was reached at the first Japan-Saudi Arabia joint conference. Both sides confirmed that these cooperative efforts would be encouraged.



Where they go with their shopping problems — the consumer advice centre at Camden Town, London.

مركز الاستشارة

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The Swiss miss... but, very rarely

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It is more than gs from tourism

(beauty is Switzerland's one abundant natural resource), banking and insurance, and from exported technology (as opposed to actual goods). Roughly one in three diesel-powered ships on the high seas today is driven by a Swiss-designed engine.

In short, then, Switzerland works and works well, a factor which has drawn many foreign companies and therefore foreign residents over the years. One in every five workers in Switzerland, for example, is foreign.

"It's central, clean efficient; communications are excellent; labour unrest is virtually unknown and taxes are relatively low," says Leonard Alderson, the English director of an international company, ticking off the advantages.

"Then there are the Alps and the lakes and a widespread Swiss ability to speak several languages, including English. No, it's fairly easy for foreigners to settle here," he explains.

Such Biegel, an interpreter by profession and an expatriate American, lists similar reasons, including a lack of pollution, no traffic tieups, and almost no street crime. "I'm not afraid to walk alone anywhere day or night," she says.

She also likes the fact that children and young people generally are well behaved. There is a slight youth drug problem, she says, but it is "miniscule" compared to most other countries.

It helps, of course, that Switzerland is small (and therefore "much easier to manage" as Georges-Henri Martin, editor-in-chief of the Tribune de Geneve, points out), and also that the country has been free of wars for so long. But the basic integrity of the Swiss is a major contributing factor too. The Swiss believe in value for money whether in purchases made or services rendered.

The Swiss worker expects a good wage but gives good work in return to a degree not readily apparent elsewhere," says Mr. Alderson.

This sense of personal honesty is reflected, too in an honour system on trams and buses. People are expected to buy tickets from a vending machine (with no regular system for checking whether they do so or not) before boarding the vehicles — and they do.

It's the same with daily newspapers. Anyone can reach into the

stand and take one, but it's assumed no one will without first dropping the necessary coins into the cash box. Or if one doesn't have the loose change today, then one will certainly drop in twice the fee tomorrow.

To a remarkable degree, the Swiss pedestrian waits for the green light before crossing the street. He deposits empty bottles, by colour, in bottle bins & newspapers are dutifully kept out of the trash barrel for separate collection.

There is almost no littering, which presumably is why street cleaners in this country are said to be cleaner than many waiters in other nations.

Naturally the Swiss save (how else could they have become bankers and insurance agents to the world), and they have a single word for waste: "Stupid."

The wealthiest of Swiss, it is said, will seldom leave a light burning unnecessarily, and certainly no television set is left to play to an empty room.

All this does not mean that the Swiss have no problems, just that they have the capacity to keep them to a minimum. Any nation that relies so heavily on exports—95 percent of its watch production 90 percent of its chemicals, 70 percent of its engineering products and a similar percentage of its textiles — is vulnerable to outside economic conditions and to the growing strength of its own currency.

In 1971, a U.S. dollar bought fractionally more than four Swiss francs. Today it buys marginally better than 2 1/2 francs. Consequently, it costs a whole lot more to buy Swiss goods today. Exports fell 5.4 per cent last year and fewer tourists spent less on the Swiss mountainsides.

So like all other western indus-

trial nations, Switzerland now has an unemployment problem. A mere 1 percent of the workforce (about 26,000 people) is currently looking for jobs.

But when two years ago only 89 people in all of Switzerland were unemployed, the rise is significant.

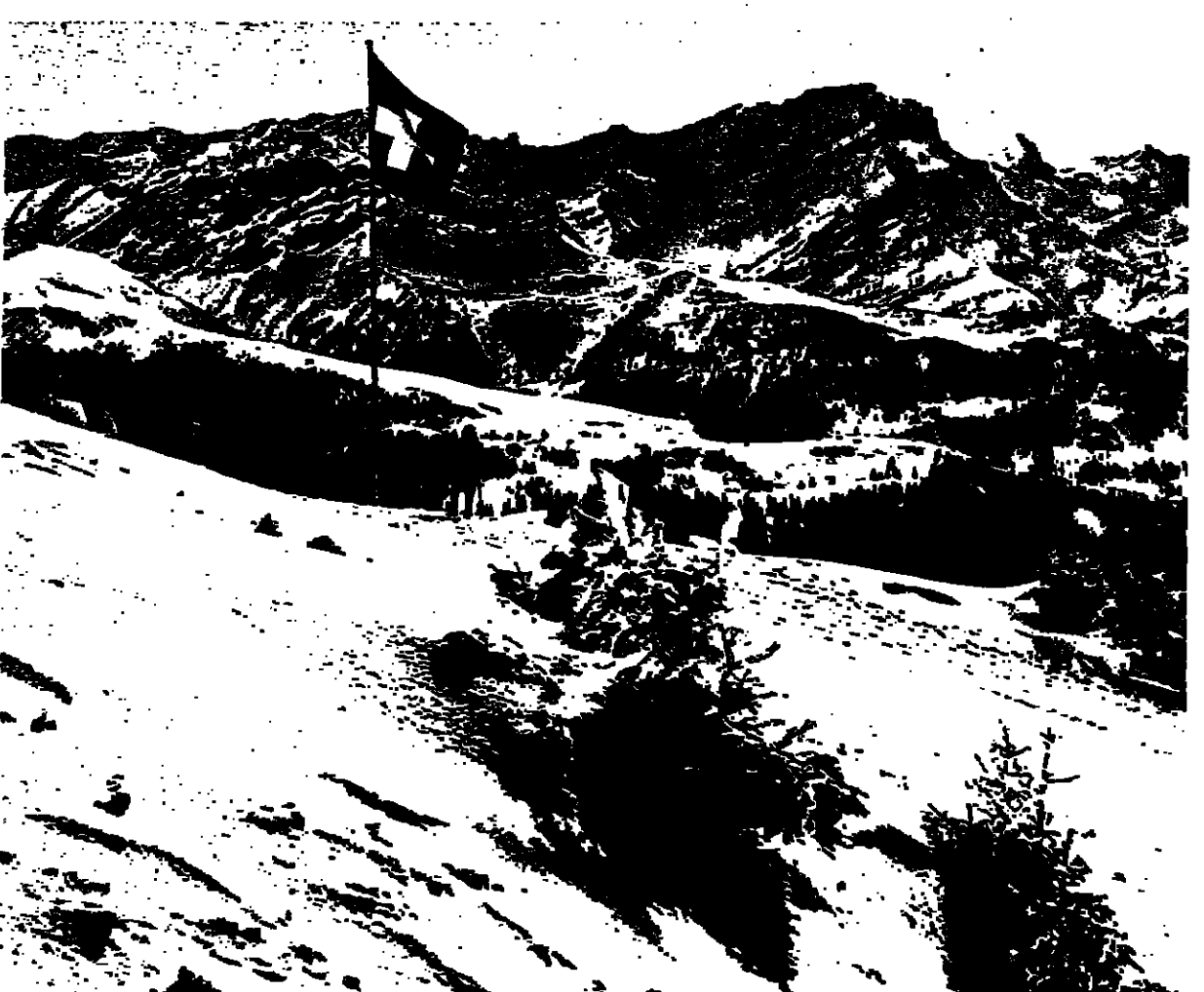
Then, too, somewhere between 50,000 and 100,000 foreign labourers, principally Spanish and Italian, who have returned home because of the economic situation, are not reflected in the figures.

"You might say," says the Tribune he Geneve's Mr. Martin, "that we exported our unemployment — in a rather inhuman manner, I feel."

Some Swiss jest that there is no problem in the country that would not be rectified by a little labour unrest, some mismanagement by major financial institutions, and perhaps a scandal or two in government. Then confidence in the franc would fall, returning it "to more competitive levels," they say.

But that's not the style of the disciplined Swiss. Instead they have figured out a system which appears to be working: If neighboring countries cannot control their inflation, they reason, and we can, then the effect over a few years will be the same as reducing the value of the franc.

So while most nations' inflation problems (with the exception of Germany) continued largely unchecked, the Swiss last year kept theirs down to around 4 percent — the lowest in the world. And to achieve the same this year large segments of management and labour alike have voluntarily agreed to cut wage demands and absorb most if not all the inflation themselves.



The Swiss Alps as viewed from the sun terrace of "Rock D'Orsay" in the ski area of Villars, Switzerland.

The highest dump in the world



Climbing to the clouds in Nepal, where tourists are welcome — but not pollution they leave behind.

KATHMANDU, NEPAL (CSM). — Not even the highest place in the world, it seems, is safe from pollution.

Mounds of trash and garbage are rising against the sides of the mighty Himalayas—for centuries an object of reverence to the Hindu World.

The small kingdom of Nepal, home of the majestic Mt. Everest and 32 other peaks that scrape the sky at elevations of 21,000 feet or more, has become a popular tourist attraction since it opened its doors to foreigners in 1951.

Some 50,000 visitors now flock here every year to camp, hike, climb the mountains, or gawk at them. And although they bring with them valuable foreign exchange, many them also bring serious environmental problems. There are so many of these vi-

sitors that they outnumber the local inhabitants in some areas, such as the Khumbu, which lies at the base of Mt. Everest and is the home of the famous Sherpa guides.

According to Nepal government figures, only 20 foreigners a year were visiting Khumbu as recently as 1964. But now almost 4,000 find their way to it to experience the breathtaking mountain trails, the rich stands of virgin timber, and pure springs.

These visitors and others have discarded so much garbage and so many tin cans—and have felled so many trees—that the government has decided to try to put a stop to it. It has ordered

the enforcement of regulations to safeguard the local ecology.

Among other things, the regulations require that campers and mountain climbers use only designated campsites and then leave them as clean as possible.

Recently, however, the government has acquired an ally in its effort to protect the environment — a team of six American students and their faculty adviser from Little Evergreen State College in Olympia, Washington.

Nick Hangton of Olympia; Steve Baladez of Tacoma, Washington; Martha Stoddard of Lincoln, Nebraska; Laurise Woorall of Al- ex, Washington; Richard Henderson of San Antonio, Texas; and Donald Weedon of Rye, New York — and their leader, Dr. David Peterson — have been in Nepal since last August helping to clear away the litter.

It is estimated that the team has disposed of 1 1/2 tons of litter, giving some thought at one point to blasting a large hole in the ground near the base of Mt. Everest to bury it. Yet Americans have barely made a dent in the overall accumulation, and a spokesman for the team commented: "We've just barely started. We will need 10 more trips to clean up all the mess."

The American students have erected signboards in English, Japanese, and Nepali requesting visitors: "Don't litter Everest."

Fiji pilot hero stamps his mark on history

Sir Charles E. Kingsford-Smith was responsible for many aviation firsts in the late 1920s and early 1930s.

But the one that philatelists and Fiji Islanders remember was the Australian pilot's trans-Pacific flight from California to Brisbane in 1931.

He and a crew of three made it in a lumbering Fokker trimotor he called "Southern Cross."

On the trans-Pacific flight, which included a stop at the Fiji Islands, Kingsford-Smith carried the first air mail ever flown between Fiji and Australia.

In 1968, Fiji issued a set of four stamps marking the 40th anniversary of that flight.

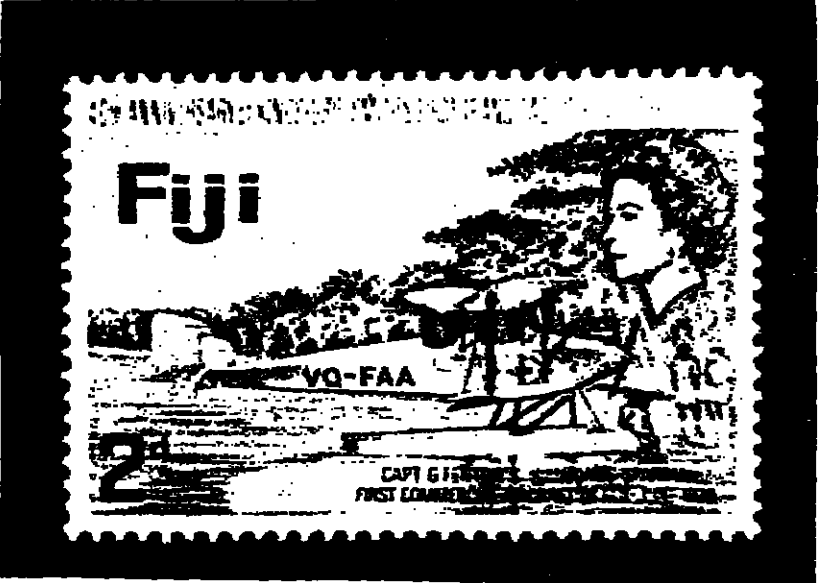
The "Southern Cross" left Honolulu on June 3 and landed in Suva on June 5. Fenton piloted the seaplane. The nonstop flight took 35 hours (and crossed the international

date line, hence the extra day). At the time, Sir Charles said the Fiji landing was "the most difficult we had to make since owning the Fokker."

Ironically, he and his mixed Australian-U.S. crew took off from Honolulu before landing preparations were complete at Albert Park.

The last trees were cut down and power lines removed only hours before the "Southern Cross" rumbled into view. Albert Park was a small landing field even for the trimotor, and the landing was complicated by a raised road the plane had to cross just before touching down.

The first regular inter-island air mail was flown in 1930 by Fiji airlines when Supt. Gordon C. Fenton piloted the seaplane shown in the accompanying stamp photo.



1968 Fiji stamp.

CHINESE Restaurant

Jebel Amman, near Ahliyah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7 p.m. to midnight.

STEAKHOUSE

Under new Swedish management — Firas Wings Hotel — Jebel L'weibdeh, Amman. Tel. 22103/4. Choice of three set menus daily for lunch and à la Carte. Open for lunch 12-3 p.m. and dinner 7-11 p.m. kindly book your table

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10.15	Movie of the week
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	8.45 Karachi, Dubai
	8.50 Teheran
va, Brussels, Am-	9.25 Dhahran, Baghdad
m	9.50 Beirut
furt, Copenhagen	11.00 Aqaba
on	16.30 Cairo
	17.20 Frankfurt
as, Paris	18.30 Beirut (MEA)
, Brussels	19.50 London (BA)

Radio	
(On 856 KHZ):	
7.00	Breakfast show
7.30	News Bulletin
7.45	Morning melodies
8.00	Sign off
12.00	Pop session (part I)
13.00	News Summary
13.03	Pop session (part II)
14.00	News Bulletin
14.10	Radio magazine
14.30	Melody time
15.00	Classical music
15.30	Light Instrumentals
16.00	Old favourites
16.30	Easy listening
17.00	Music
18.00	News Summary
18.05	Listener's choice
18.30	Industry and techno-
	logy
18.45	Music
19.00	News Bulletin
19.10	Songs
19.30	Sign off

Market Price	
Almond (Syrian):	80-120
Almond (local):	100-140
Almond (dry):	70-100
Apples (golden):	120-160
Apples (starkan):	140-200
Bell pepper:	180-220
Bananas:	150-190
Cabbage:	40-55
Cauliflower:	60-100
Carrots (yellow):	50-70
Cucumbers (small):	160-200
Cucumbers (large):	80-120
Eggplant:	90-130
Grape fruit:	40-55
Garlic:	50-80
Lettuce (small):	60-80
Lettuce (large):	30-50
Lemon:	60-80
Horse beans:	70-110
Hot pepper:	350-450
Marrow (small):	80-120
Marrow (large):	30-50
Orange:	80-110
Onions (dry):	100-140
Onions (green):	80-120
Potatoes (Egyptian):	80-120

Tonight's Emergencies	
Doctors:	
Dr. Abdul-Salam Abu Awad	(38073)
Dr. Talal Tahboub	(37175)
Pharmacies:	
Firas	(22020)
Khifan	(44198)
El-Webdeh	(22662)
Taxis:	
Neal	(44433)
Jerusalem	(39655)
Tareq	(23024)

Cinema RAINBOW

TEL. 25155

At the Crossroads

in colour

Starring:

SYDNEY JAMES,
JOHN SIMS.

Show time:
3.30, 6.00, 8.30 p.m.

Additional show on:
Friday & Sunday
at 10.30 a.m.

Tonight's TV Features

BOLSHOI BALLET

Sergei Prokofiev and his ballet in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet."

The famous Bolshoi Ballet which numbers 240 male and female dancers in a two and a half hour colour special.

Pound at \$1.86

Sterling follows grim Thursday with bleak Friday

LONDON, April 2 (AFP). — Bleak Friday has followed grim Thursday for Britain on world financial markets.

Down again went the pound sterling today, plummeting to a record low despite Bank of England support. It plunged dramatically to 1.8635 dollars during early trading in London after closing on Thursday night at 1.884 dollars, a previous all-time low. An early rally prompted by Bank of England buying was wiped out by selling orders, but sterling closed at 1.8710 dollars in London after further bank support.

Down, too, went Britain's gold and foreign currency reserves, falling by almost one-sixth in a single month, the treasury reported today. It was the biggest monthly decline ever published by the treasury. Capital flowing out of Britain in March reduced reserves by

are taken into account, the real fall in the reserves was \$1,277 million.

This effectively wiped out the benefit to the reserves of \$1,174 million drawn by Britain in January from the International Monetary fund's oil facility.

And the financial hemorrhage continues — yesterday alone, the Bank of England is believed to have lost about \$100 million in foreign reserves.

Down also went prices on London's Stock Exchange, reacting to the general gloom. Government securities fell by as much as three quarters of a point and the Industrial Shares Index had dropped 4.7 points to 394.1 just before official closing time.

The West German deutsche mark and the Swiss franc, which both gained during Thursday's hectic trading, slipped back today.

Spanish King meets cabinet as political tension grows

MADRID, April 2, (Agencies). — King Juan Carlos, touring the south, met his cabinet in Seville as new political problems threatened to reopen rifts patched by Prime Minister Carlos Arias Navarro only three weeks ago.

Meanwhile Spanish authorities today maintained a tough line against opponents of the government, refusing permission for demonstrations in several cities.

In Barcelona, the civil governor banned a proposed demonstration on Sunday to press for an amnesty for political prisoners.

A similar demonstration planned for Sunday was banned in the northern city of Pamplona.

These moves followed a government decision earlier this week to forbid two demonstrations in Madrid on Sunday by mutually hostile groups. An official announcement said a pro-amnesty march and a demonstration against "red terror" by veterans who fought on the nationalist side in the Spanish civil war had been banned to prevent possible clashes.

The crackdown followed the arrest on Monday of four leading left-wingers as they were about to announce the merger of opposition parties into a single "democratic coordination" movement. They now face trial charged with "an offence regarded as an attack on the form of government" in Spain.

Interior Minister Manuel Fraga

Iribarne has warned uncompromisingly against "the communists and their allies who favour federalism and the overthrow of the present form of government" and he has also vowed that he will act against extremists at both ends of the political spectrum.

His stand is said to have embarrassed some of his cabinet colleagues notably Foreign Minister Jose Maria De Arellano, the government's most liberal minister.

Today, Madrid lawyer Enrique Barón was fined 100,000 pesetas for calling a press conference on March 17 to announce the creation of a federation of socialist parties. Police told the court they had given permission for the meeting because Mr. Barón told them it was merely to announce the formation of a political study group.

Political activity continues unabated however, despite the new hard government line. The clandestine socialist general workers' union (UGT) revealed today it was planning to hold its first congress inside Spain since the civil war.

Meanwhile, a bomb attached to a Basque nationalist flag held up traffic for four hours on the main Bilbao-Madrid railway line last night, it was learned here today.

The bomb was detonated by specialists from the para-military civil guard and the explosion damaged the track, according to reports reaching here.

vis-a-vis the dollar. The dollar rose to 2.53 marks after an initial fall to wind up just above Thursday's closing price of 2.5290 marks.

But the dollar lost ground slightly to the French franc, falling to 4.67625 francs against 4.68 at Thursday's close.

Britain's outpouring of foreign currency reserves would have been still higher — \$1,277 million — if the Bank of England had not received \$208 million in foreign loans to Britain's nationalised industries. At the same time, Britain paid back \$50 million in outstanding debts.

In Whitehall, officials take some cold comfort from the figures. The capital outflow, they point out, shows that the Bank of England has not been sitting idly by while sterling crumbled, as some foreigners accuse it of doing in order to improve Britain's export position and thus "export Britain's unemployment."

But the fact still remains that sterling's trade-weighted overall depreciation since December 1971 reached a record 35.9 per cent before closing at 35.8. Last night the figure was 35.3.



QUICK JUSTICE. — A Palestine guerrilla stands over the body of another, who has just been executed by guerrilla leaders in Beirut Thursday, for raping a girl in the hotel district. (AP wirephoto).

In Israel, Rhodesia, Ulster

Blind guides are toying with destruction

(CSM) The government of Israel, the government of Rhodesia, and the Protestant leaders in Ulster are providing sad, similar examples of how difficult it is for men to see through their present fears to their long-term advantage.

In all three cases the leadership is clinging to the past at a rising risk of destroying the future.

It already may be too late in Rhodesia to salvage the white settler's stake. Their last best chance to come to terms with their environment was before the Portuguese decided to give up colonial rule over Angola and Mozambique.

At that time moderate leaders in the black community in Rhodesia would have accepted happily a gradual infusion of blacks into the government. Now, with every passing day, the chances increase that instead of a gradual and peaceful transition there will be a sudden and violent one.

The Protestants in Ulster probably have already missed their best chance to come to reasonable and fair terms with the Roman Catholic minority in Ulster itself and hence with the Catholic majority in the whole of Ireland.

It may not be their last chance. But they have once again refused to admit the Catholics to a minority share in the government.

They thus are clinging to the old 'Protestant Ascendancy' at the cost of continuing bloodshed and violence. They are buying time — which will as certainly work against them in Ireland as it is working against the whites in Rhodesia.

Over the past few days Israel has the best chance yet to seek and try to make a friend in the surrounding Arab community in which Israel must live and with which it must some day come to terms. The dominant hawks in the Israeli government seem to be doing their utmost to ruin the chance.

The chance arises out of Egyptian President Sadat's determination to make peace with Israel.

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Turkey will consider U.S. arms embargo over one

ANKARA, April 2 (Agencies). — Turkey will consider the 14-month-old American embargo on arms supplies as completely lifted if the U.S. congress approves 150 million dollars proposed in aid for the current year, Prime Minister Suleiman Demirel said here today.

Turkey had not managed to obtain arms from western sources after the U.S. embargo was imposed in February last year, he added.

"It is clear that Europe is under the American umbrella. Everyone should recognise this fact," Mr. Demirel said.

"Let us hope that the deep wound which this embargo was in Turkish-American relations has closed for ever."

In a related development Foreign Minister Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil today called on the Greek Cypriot leadership to present acceptable proposals for settling the island's problems.

In a prepared statement he noted that the six-week notice given to the Greek side to present these proposals expired today, and

said that a political settlement of Cyprus' problems depended on whether the Greek side accepted the proposals.

He accused Cyprus Makarios and Greece responsible for the Cyprus problem, which he said was caused by the Greek side's refusal to accept the proposals.

"The Cyprus problem was created by the Greek side's refusal to accept the proposals," he said. "If they fail to accept the proposals to U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, the responsibility for the Cyprus crisis will be on Turkey's shoulders."

For 12 years Turkey has been patient in face of a Greek move intended to divide Enosis — union.

"Turkey had to wait until the summer of 1974 to get security of the Turkish community," he said.

If they fail to accept the proposals to U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, the responsibility for the Cyprus crisis will be on Turkey's shoulders.

Islamic scholars conference opens in London

LONDON, Apr. 2 (R) — Prominent scholars from all over the Moslem world would meet here tomorrow for a 10-day conference aimed at building bridges between Islam and the West.

The conference coincides with a three-month long "World of Islam" festival, to be opened by Queen Elizabeth next Thursday, which presents rare treasures from 130 mainly Moslem countries illustrating Islamic culture and civilisation throughout the ages.

Both the festival and the conference seek a better and more sympathetic understanding of Islam, and the Moslem scholars will stress the role of Islam, its religion, moral and social teachings in the modern world.

Chief guest at the opening tomorrow of the international Islamic conference will be Prince Mohammed Al-Faisal, son of the late King Faisal of Saudi Arabia.

Delegates have come from the Middle East, Africa, the United States and the Far East, including former Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman.

The conference has been arranged by the London-based Council of Europe, coordinating body for Islamic centres and organisations, in cooperation with Abdul Aziz University, Saudi Arabia.

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"This will be the unity in contemporary Islam," he said. "If they fail to accept the proposals to U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, the responsibility for the Cyprus crisis will be on Turkey's shoulders."

A better understanding of Islam was essential to the achievement of a significant role in every country, including Britain, he added.

Salem Azzam, Secretary-General of the Islamic Council, said: "We aspire to build a world of knowledge and co-operation between the Moslem and the Christian world."

During its session on April 21, the Islamic Council will debate such issues as women in Islam, Islamic problems, Islam in relation to the modern world.



WELKOMMEN. — Bavarian children greeted President Anwar Sadat of Egypt as he began a day of rest during his tour of West Germany Friday. (AP wirephoto).

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed slightly off the bottom Friday after a mainly easier session reflecting weakness of sterling, dealers said. At 15.00 the F.T. index was down 4.4 at 394.4.

Government stocks were also easier on sterling, with medium and long-dated loans losing up to 5/8 point and shorts down by as much as 3/8. A slight rally mid-session was not maintained, dealers added.

Leading industrials were around 2p to 4p easier on balance after falls of up to 8p had been seen.

Oils were also off the bottom, reducing earlier falls of up to 5p by half.

Banks were steady at the lower levels. Mines were flat after further selling with golds lower by up to 100p on balance. Australians remained mixed.

The new 'Tap' stock, Treasury 9-3/4 pct 1981, eased by 3/8ths point in first time dealing, dealers said, to close at 95-1/8. Southern Rhodesian bonds were again marked down due to the uncertain situation in Rhodesia.

In mixed papers, Bowater gained a net 2p after its results to close at 197p while Reed International recorded a net fall of 3p. Lubok Investments gained slightly after news of the increased offer from Lonrho, which added 4p to 99 before coming off slightly to close at 98p (95).

Among shares to record net falls of around 2p to 4p were Marks, Glaxo, BAT, GEC, Thorn, Tubes and Beecham. Courtland scored a small gain after being 3p off. ICI, 8p lower at one time, recovered half the loss after the chairman's statement, dealers added.

WALL STREET REPORT

The Jordan Times apologises to its readers for not carrying the Wall Street Report due to unusual reception conditions.

Euro-Council summit ends

[Continued from page 1] of 12 other commissioners from member countries.

The Tindemans Report will now be examined by the European institutions, which in practice means chiefly the foreign ministers before being submitted in December to heads of state and government at a further European council gathering in the Hague.

Leo Tindemans, Belgian Premier said after the summit meeting came to an end that he was "disappointed" that the heads of government had failed to reach agreement on the future European Parliament.

But he was glad that none of the nine government had rejected his report on European union, as Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had pointed out.

Mr. Tindemans also denied rumours that the European Council had envisaged changing the structures of the European snake.

Noting that, for the first time, a European Council meeting had failed to come out with a communiqué, he said: "We were unable to draw up a common document."

In his view the European Council had yet to find its true vocation.

"We have to ask ourselves what its exact tasks are," he declared.

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Alia makes it a small world

With our modern jets we combine the east with the west...with our good service we make our customers happy...they never say goodbye, we always see them again.

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